

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1868.

[No. 2110.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of manag-
ing a house. To one of good character lib-
eral wages will be given. Enquire of the Prin-
ter.

Sept. 9.

PROFILES.

CUT AND FRAMED;

AND

PROFILE LIKENESS'S

Done in GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;
NEXT door to Mr. I. Roberts's Store on
King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian
Queen Tavern.

January 13.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first qual-
ity CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish
to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

TEA RICES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

8 hds. West-India Rum,
10 qts. Casks L. P. Tenerife Wine,
16 casks Rice,
125 Shares Marine Insurance Stock.

For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to pur-
chase about two thousand Chesnut or Oak
RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on Cam-
eron.

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 15.

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November
next.

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For
terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEAL, living
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheds Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheds well flavored Rum,
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
13 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,
Spirituos Liqueurs, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Tenerife
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for
mill use on hand—with a number of other
articles—all of which he will sell low on his
former terms.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete
House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22.

COTTON AND SUGAR.

Just received and for sale on mod. rate terms,
20 bales Upland Georgia COTTON, and
20 barrels brown SUGAR, both of a su-
perior quality

A. Newton.

February 9.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of James
Lawson, on account of purchases made at
Occoquan, under a decree of the federal
court, are hereby informed that their bonds
are in possession of the subscriber and that he
is authorized to receive payments.

Thomas Swann.

February 13.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M-
chols, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For par-
ticulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitz-
gerald, situated on Water-street, having every
convenience to accommodate a genteel fam-
ily. Immediate possession may be had.—Ap-
ply as above.

January 12.

MR. GENERIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the
Public,

THAT he has commenced his Practising
Bills, and will continue them as heretofore.
MR. GENERIS begs the parents who have
children to be instructed, will please to send
them as soon as possible, so as to give them
an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as
he intends to have an Exhibition at the con-
clusion of his school for their amusement
which will serve to create ambition.

November 12.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as execu-
tor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn,
deceased, respectfully requests those who have
claims against the estate, to lodge them prop-
erly authenticated, in the hands of Robert
F. Taylor, of Alexandria, of John H. Peyton,
of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will for-
ward them immediately to the subscriber.
Those persons indebted to the deceased,
will please make payment to either the above
mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL,
containing two pair of Stones and the
necessary machinery for manufacturing flour;
also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a
Saw Mill, all in complete order. This prop-
erty is very convenient to Alexandria, and
situated in a most excellent neighborhood for
wheat and for retailing goods. For the a-
mount of the purchase, wet and dry goods
would be taken for a considerable part or per-
haps all, or some Alexandria property would
be taken for a part. For further particulars
enquire of the PRINTER.

February 10.

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or to-
gether, four acres of LAND, contain-
ing from one and a quarter acre to two acres
each, most eligibly situated without the terri-
tory of Columbia, extending in a right line
from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek,
intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-
street, and bounding east and west on Fay-
ette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars
may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and
Store, situated on the corner of King and Pitt-
streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay.
Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or

Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from
Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,
8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. mens stout shoes
100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice qual-
ity

30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

Said Schooner Jane returns to Bos-
ton. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS,

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Colhen Chesic 1st quality,
1 1/2 ton assorted Patent Shot,
30 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, & } TEAS,

Hyson-skin,

5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bls. Rye Whiskey,

15 cases old Medoc Claret superior

quality,

70 lb. Nutmegs,

30 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

30 boxes Havana Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and hulled Barley.

A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of
Wines, Liqueurs and Groceries, he will sell
low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit
of 1 1/2 and 3 years, on Tuesday 22d
day of March next, upon the premises, the fol-
lowing tract of LAND; to wit

One Tract containing 374 ac-
res, laying in Fairfax county upon the Ox-
road, adjoining the lands of Edward Wash-
ington and about 2 1/2 miles from the town of
Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies
level and is well watered, and at least one half
is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a
tract in the county of Prince William, con-
taining 150 acres, whereon George Mills now
lives, immediately upon the river and 2 miles
above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the
following day, being the 23d day of March.

ALSO,

One other tract on the following day, being the
24th day of March,

Containing about 200 acres.—
This land is under cultivation, lies well, is
well watered and is under rent from year to
year, at 1500 wt. tobacco per year. It lies ad-
joining the Lands of Wm. Grant in Prince
William county, in a good neighbourhood, a-
bout 18 miles from the town of Occoquan,
and 15 from Dumfries. The purchaser can
not have possession of this tract before the 1st
of Jan. 1869.

ALSO,

Will be sold the following day on the premises,
being the 25th day of March,

One other Tract of Land con-
taining 200 acres, immediately at Bland's
ford upon Occoquan river, and 15 miles a-
bove the town of Occoquan, this land is well
improved has good buildings calculated for a
tavern, store and distillery, with convenient
out-houses.

Indisputable titles will be given the pur-
chaser, to each of these tracts, on the first pay-
ment being made, the purchasers giving a
trust deed on all the premises to secure the
payment of the other two thirds.

N. Ellicott.

Occoquan, Feb. 10, [13]

ALMANACS for 1868,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

AT a general assembly of the state of Con-
necticut, held at New-Haven, on the second
Thursday of October, A. D. 1807.—Upon the
petition of Simon Loomis, of East Windsor,
in Hartford county, shewing to this assembly
that by means of various misfortunes he is re-
duced to poverty, praying for an act of insolv-
ency; and that some of his creditors are re-
sident in the states of New-York, Virginia and
Georgia, a paper memorial on file dated the
21st day of September, A. D. 1807.—

Resolved by this Assembly, That said peti-
tion be continued to the session of this assem-
bly to be holden in Hartford, in May next,
and that notice of the pendency thereof be ad-
vertised in some of the newspapers published
in the city of New-York, Alexandria in Vir-
ginia, and Savannah in Georgia, three weeks,
at least six weeks before said session; which
shall be good and sufficient notice to the cre-
ditors in the said states of the pendency of said
petition.

A true copy of record.

Examined by

Samuel Wilby's, Sec'y.

March 2.

For Norfolk,

The fast sailing well accommodated



Sloop

MATTAPONY,

Captain THOMAS READ.

For freight or passage apply to the Master

on board at Lawton and Lewis's wharf.

March 4.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,
A NEGRO BOY,

From 16 to 20 years of age—none need
apply but such as can be well recommended.

Apply to

JOHN CADSBY.

Feb. 24.

Lemmons by the box,
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,

Mould Candles in small boxes, of superi-
or quality,

Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30.

TO RENT,

A comfortable and convenient two story
Frame House, at the lower end of Royal-
street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. John
Jamieson. Possession may be had immedi-
ately.

ALSO TO LET,

The coachmaker's Sheds at the upper end
of Royal-street, lately occupied by Messrs.
Rea and Taylor.

John T. Brooks.

March 3.

Landing and for Sale,

From the brig Favorite, capt. John Stacey

4 bales Russia SHEETINGS

3 do. RAVENS DUCK

12 do. ALMONDS

2 hds. COFFEE

50 bls. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tobey,

24 bls. and 2 hds. RUM

Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL.

SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes

SALMON in barrels

A quantity of SHOES, &c.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

A RUNAWAY.

ON the 3d instant, immediately after hav-
ing struck several times his overseer,
ran away from Notley-Hall farm, opposite
Alexandria, a negro fellow called BILLY,
between 21 and 22 years of age: he is well
made, stout and strong; his skin very black,
eyes small, nose flat, mouth large, lips ex-
tremely thick, countenance bad, and his voice
weak and boyish; is also slow and surly in
answering questions; had on when he went
off a blue roundabout jacket, patched in dif-
ferent parts, with pantaloons of country cloth,
and a blue great coat. Any person who will
secure said negro, so that his owner may get
him again, shall be adequately rewarded by
making application to the subscriber, manag-
er on the above mentioned farm.

John Allison.

February 4

Printing in all its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, February 22.

DEBATE

On the bill supplementary to the act laying an embargo, &c.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Newton.—I consent to the recommitment, from a conviction that the friends of the bill are desirous of giving it that direction. Their wishes have been expressed, and I acquiesce. To have avoided a debate on the merits of the embargo—a subject which has been discussed, would have afforded me great satisfaction, particularly as it must have been foreseen that much warmth would be excited by it. It is no small gratification to me, that those with whom I am politically associated, did not provoke it. We are again called upon for our reasons, in support of this measure. We have thought, and still think, that it is one which was dictated by enlightened policy and imperious necessity.

Assembled here for the sole purpose of promoting the public welfare, it becomes a duty to act with propriety and temper, and in no instance to suffer our passions to lead us into the adoption of measures inconsistent with that object. Maturity of consideration should always precede decision. A contrary course would be a dereliction of the public interest. The embargo is in operation, it is a subject before the public tribunal, a tribunal every way competent to decide. There the merits or demerits of the measure will be dispassionately weighed and numbered. I am not a little gratified to find that unequivocal expressions of approbation have already been made by most of the state legislatures; and that not a day passes away, without increasing the number of its advocates. Epithets of abuse have, with no sparing hand, been spread abroad in every direction. It has been represented as the offspring of foreign influence—but declamation and accusation can avail nothing with the enlightened public—proof of foreign influence must be adduced; if the propagators of it expect any advantage from it. Let the situation of the United States, prior and subsequent to the passage of the act laying an embargo, in their relations with foreign nations, be candidly and impartially viewed.

If the justification of the measure is not to be found in those relations, we disdain to resort to other means for it—we are willing that all the responsibility of the measure should attach to us. When our attention was first attracted to this subject the decree of the Emperor of France, of the 21st of November, 1806, was in operation, and that blockading decree, it was intimated would be rigorously enforced. Previous to its operation our commerce had been and continued to be greatly restricted by the orders of the British cabinet, and our minister at the court of London, so early as the 10th of January, 1807, was informed, that if the French decree were enforced, that the British ministry were resolved to pursue retaliating measures. We saw in such acts, having the sanction of public authority, the ruin and prostration of our commerce. As the guardians of the national interest, as the depository of the national power, Congress was invoked to rescue commerce from inevitable destruction.

In the performance of this duty, the embargo was laid, as the best means of security. The subsequent acts and conduct of the belligerent powers, have confirmed me in opinion that the measure was the result of imperious necessity.

Those whose prejudices have shut their minds against the influence of such manifestations on the part of the belligerent nations, cannot be appealed to as impartial judges.

It has been said that we should not prevent the exportation of produce in foreign vessels, while our own are detained in port by the embargo. That the reason for such a course was not evident, nor strong. To me, sir, the necessity and policy of the restriction is evident. If congress had not inhibited the exportation of American produce, a carte blanche would have been given to Great Britain. By such an act she would have secured the object of all her wishes with our approbation, an object for which, since 1793, the numerous and iniquitous orders of her cabinet, have been issued to obtain. If in retiring from the ocean, in consequence of the illiberal and execrable policy of the belligerent nations, we had thrown our ports open to them for the exportation of produce, Great Britain would have been reaping the whole harvest; she would have enjoyed a monopoly of commerce. By such an act she would have been rewarded for her injustice & insults, and 1,900,000 tons of shipping would have been sacrificed to her inordinate lust for maritime domination and commercial monopoly.

Let it not be forgot, that the other belligerent nations are driven from the ocean. In the permission contended for, we saw the prostration of the multiplied and judicious acts of the national government framed with a view to foster our navigation and trade.

Let us, we had pursued the policy advocated

ed, we never could have repelled the charge of having signed, sealed, and delivered a general conveyance to G. B. of all our commercial rights.

The embargo will produce a happy effect, inasmuch as it will determine, in the estimation of European nations, the importance of American commerce and the value of her friendship.

In the enjoyments of advantages, they have indolently rested content. The great mass of the people have never extended their views to the source of those comforts. The period has arrived when the privations they are forced to suffer will exhibit to view the fountain from which a thousand blessings flow. Europe is afflicted with scarcity, and America is the only granary to which resort can be had to ward off the horrors of pestilence and famine. The finger of Providence appears to have prepared a crisis for the operation of a measure, the best calculated of all others to re-establish the relations of reciprocal justice, and to admonish despots, that there is a just and controlling power, that assigns to iniquity and oppression their limits.

Adhere, sir, to this measure with firmness and the accommodation of our differences will be certain and advantageous. If we yield the ground we have taken, our character for stability and firmness will be lost for ever, and it will be in vain to look for respect and justice, from those who do not apprehend a vigorous and spirited retaliation for withholding that justice and respect which we have a right to demand. The U. S. of America are involved in a crisis, similar to that which gave existence to their independence.

Proclamations and decrees, restrict, limit, narrow, or suspend trade, in the same manner and style as if the United States were colonial dependencies. In 1776, the genius of America inspired her sons with courage to resist oppression—in their declaration of independence they enumerated among the causes of their resistance—that “of cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.” When our forefathers were few in number, they confronted dangers of every description for their liberties and commerce. The contest eventuated in the freedom and independence of the nation. A tame and submissive surrender of the acquisitions of their valor would fix on the national name an indelible stain. Their recollected patriotism should inspire us to make whatever sacrifices the crisis requires. In the choice of war or an embargo, we have chosen the last, as the least of evils. If commerce had not been arrested and confined to an intercourse among ourselves—nothing within the scope of power could have prevented war. The United States in defence of its maritime rights must have taken sides. They would have been arrayed in battle order, either on the side of France against Great Britain, or on that of Great Britain against France, an event taken either way, more deplorable than an embargo without limitation. War, sir, is less to be dreaded as it relates to the shocks and impressions which contending armies receive from and make on each other, than as to consequences of another description; a disregard for, I was on the eve of saying an oblation of those principles which are the pillars of the republic. Military power seldom renders homage to justice, and rarely mounts the car of war for any other view than to inflict injuries and to spread desolation. War is Pandora's box, from which issues all the evils and calamities that can afflict and scourge mankind—rather than encounter such consequences and be entangled in the labyrinth of European artifice and diplomacy—I would cheerfully render my assent to a non-intercourse with the belligerent powers. Let them render justice to a fair and honest neutrality and I will be among the first in reciprocating it. But, sir, till reparation is made to my much injured, outraged and insulted country, I cannot press to my bosom with the cordiality of friendship, the violators of her rights. I cannot, sir, omit here noticing some inconsistencies into which our political opponents have fallen. The republicans have been charged with wanting vigor since to them has been entrusted the management of the national concerns. When strong measures were deemed unnecessary, we were told that pusillanimity deterred us from taking them. When the embargo was recommended by our opponents, it was recommended as the only effectual measure to which we could resort. As soon as the crisis justified its adoption, gloomy and desponding reflections were felt and uttered as to its probable effects. The executive and congress were represented as precipitating the nation into ruin. This language cannot be mistaken, the traits of inconsistency are strongly marked—the struggle for power is evident; but the efforts to regain paradise are by no means calculated to ensure success. Secret influence is the cabalistic word. If I am by it to understand executive influence, I cannot either discern its application or find out the manner in which it is to operate. I cannot entertain an opinion so unworthy of myself as for a moment to believe, that the respect I entertain for the executive magistrate of the United States, renounced for his patriotism and virtues, can ever degenerate into servility. No, sir, it cannot. I am not by nature of a temperament to become the humble minion of power.

Foreign influence is like wire pressed into

service—the efficacy of its magic is tried—it ranks among the political panacea of the day—but from whence, sir, does the accusation flow—is this serious and weighty charge brought against us by those worthies who achieved the independence of their country? No—the greater number of these worthies are with us. Is that class of citizens, who have raised themselves into notice and importance by years of devotion to public services, numbered among our accusers—no—the greatest number of that class is also on the same side of the question with us. I have no skill in finding out motives—the science is too mysterious and occult for the dimmings of my intellectual vision—the abortive attempts which I have so often witnessed, have disqualified me from putting in my pretensions for distinction and promotion. I trust, sir, that such language must proceed either from the intemperance of discussion or from a misconception of the American character, which can never descend from the elevated station of independence to become the pander or the puppet of despots.

Persevering firmness in the present course will have the tendency of adjusting our differences, and of giving to such adjustment the character of permanency. When all hopes of producing a relaxation in our principles are abandoned, the present crisis will no longer present a threatening aspect.

On our firmness at this time, depends the future prosperity of the nation. To us is now consigned, Mr. Speaker, the arduous task, amidst the convulsions and tempests which agitate the world—of keeping in the haven of peace the vessel of state.

Perform this important service, and you will enjoy a reward of all others the most grateful to a patriot the smiles of his country.

The Speaker said he was under the necessity of reminding gentlemen that the question before the house was on the recommitment of the bill.

Mr. Livermore said he had apprehended that was the motion, and that they were not now considering the propriety of laying the embargo. For his own part he thought the bill ought to be committed; and he hoped the gentleman from Virginia would not say that he was one of those mushroom politicians or political wisacres he had alluded to, because he concurred with him in agreeing that the bill should be recommitment to be amended or thrown into some kind of order. He should forbear making any comments on the speech of the honorable gentleman last up on the propriety of laying an embargo; but at some time when the subject was properly before the house, he would go into a discussion.

Mr. C. W. Campbell said it was with more than usual reluctance that he rose to address the house on this occasion, and nothing but a sense of duty would impel him to enter into a discussion in which it might be necessary to notice charges made against the majority of this house, of the senate, and against the government in general, which if true ought to be proved and made known to the public, so as to produce a total renovation in the national councils, and if false, ought to consign their authors to that disgraceful infamy which such conduct was calculated to draw upon them; an infamy which should mark them out as common calumniators, and hold them forth as fit objects for national contempt. The petty scribblers in the party newspapers have been for some time engaged in circulating reports of French influence over the councils of the nation; these charges were in themselves so destitute of even the semblance of truth, so totally unfounded, and unsupported by any facts to give them the color of probability, that they made little or no impression on the public mind, and were rejected as slanderous falsehoods, the mere offspring of malignity, as generally as they were known. The more respectable public prints of the same party refuted these charges and treated them with that contempt which they deserved. They therefore received no serious notice from those against whom they were made, and there appeared to be a general disposition to suffer them to sink into that silent oblivion to which the good sense of the nation would most certainly have consigned them. But when those charges are borrowed from those petty scribblers, and echoed and repeated on this floor, by a person having the honor of a seat in the house, it is high time they should be noticed, to be longer silent would be criminal. Issue is now joined, and the guilty, whoever they may be, whether the accused or the accusers, must stand forth before the nation, strip of their mask of concealment, to receive the sentence of public indignation, that will throw them with contempt into obscurity. For there is no medium in this case, the accusers of the accused must be guilty—must be enemies to their country; and it is high time the nation, the people of America, should know their friends from their foes. The crisis calls for it, the duty we owe the people calls for it, and the honor and dignity of this house demand that the guilty should be exposed. If the charges can be supported that any portion of the members of this house are acting under foreign influence, let the people know it, let them change their representation, let them send men of integrity, who are superior to the secret influence of a foreign power; but if on the contrary those allegations are found to be false and unfounded, then let the nation

know this and let the friends of peace and of those who have published such gross and falsehoods, and render them the objects of just contempt and detestation. I have said that I have no skill in finding out motives, who have made such serious charges, on this floor, charges that the majority of this house is acting under the impulse of French or Gallic influence, will it be presumed, produced in this house and the nation, and he is now called upon to do so, the proofs the evidence the facts that support these charges, and if they are not produced, it must be considered, in this house and by the nation, that there are no such proofs of facts, and that therefore these charges are groundless calumnies circulated abroad at this important crisis by the enemies of this country, to distract the public mind and destroy the confidence of the people in their government, which would paralyze the energies of the nation, and render her more vulnerable to the attacks of a foreign enemy.

On the subject of the embargo Mr. Campbell said he had hitherto been silent in the house; he thought it more important to them than to speak. The reasons for passing the law laying an embargo, said Mr. C. appeared to me as they did I presume to the majority of the house, so strong, so self-evident, that they must produce conviction without argument, and to discuss a measure under such circumstances appeared like a useless waste of time, and as it were admitting a doubt where none existed. And since the passage of that law events have succeeded each other so rapidly, which prove to every American friendly to his country, whose mind is not warped by prejudice not only the propriety of policy of the law, but the great importance to absolute necessity of it at the time for the security of our merchandise and seamen, the preservation of peace, and to prepare the country for war, that even those who opposed the measure at first, seemed to be convinced of its utility, and appeared disposed to support it as the only means in our power calculated to preserve the honor and promote the general welfare of the nation.

The public sentiment throughout this union so far as it has been in the power of the people to express it, in their legislative, as well as individual capacity, has not only sanctioned this law, but warmly approved the policy of it, and pledged the energies of the nation to support the measure. Thus it would seem that the reasons for passing it appeared as self-evident to and made as strong an impression on the minds of the people at large, as they did on the minds of the majority of the national legislature. It was therefore deemed unnecessary to enter into an investigation of those reasons on this floor.

[Speech to be continued.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.

The British packet Lord Hobart, which arrived at this port yesterday via Bermuda, left Falmouth on the 15th January, but brings no London papers, later than the 9th, or Lloyd's lists. The captain is unacquainted with any political event of importance having occurred between that date and the time of his sail.

LONDON, January 9.

The report of approaching negotiation for peace continues to gain ground, and some of our contemporaries go farther on the subject than we think they are at present warranted, though, as we first of all stated, there is certainly something on the carpet that may lead to ultimate negotiation. It was reported last night, but we do not vouch for its authenticity, that the proffered mediation of Austria had been rejected, but that ministers had offered to treat directly with France for a peace on equal terms. To this proposal, Bonaparte, it is said, had acceded, and a blank passport had been transmitted to our government, to be filled up with the name of an envoy, who is to proceed to Paris. Should this prove true, it will not be difficult to account for the return of Bonaparte to Paris.

The orders respecting American vessels, which we mentioned yesterday to have been forwarded to the different ports, were not of that prerogative nature we mentioned. They apply to vessels under particular circumstances. “Clearances” are granted, as usual, to such neutrals as choose to proceed to their original destination, but licences have been refused to vessels wishing to change their “original destination” until security be entered into for the payment of any duties which parliament may impose upon the cargoes of such vessels.

Private letters from Holland still represent that unfortunate country to be in a state of very great distress. Talleyrand is said to have arrived, and king Louis was expected to set out for Paris in a few days. From the late rigid enforcement of the commercial decree, the merchants are in a state of the utmost consternation and pondency.

According to the latest accounts from Holland, a serious difference has arisen between the French and the Russian emperors, respecting the

the conduct observed by the French and the Russian emperors, respecting the

On Thursday morning the French and the Russian emperors, respecting the

The amount of the French and the Russian emperors, respecting the

The growing population of the French and the Russian emperors, respecting the

It is estimated that the French and the Russian emperors, respecting the

Among the many effects of a rupture with the French and the Russian emperors, respecting the

The benefit which this present state of Europe as a granary, should a cur, and a good understanding there is great reason to believe that the late Orders of Council now stand without any refer to articles the growth of the people feeling of determined no in as much obliging as our ports and take will be received the interference in the event of the American being inclined, at once to hostilities (which is) it may immediately in effect be productive of the two countries, and hence little short of a

The masters of vessels today from the coast of all the small ports, part the French are most anxious and fitting out such

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Mr. Campbell
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January 9
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res, respecting the partition of Turkey &
the conduct observed by the former tow-
ards Prussia. Alexander is said to have
refused to evacuate Moldavia and Walla-
chia, until the French troops shall be en-
tirely withdrawn from the Prussian terri-
tories. The emperor of Austria is also
said to have refused to shut the port of
Trieste against the trade of Great Bri-
tain. These rumors are entitled to very
little credit.

On Thursday morning several mer-
chants and brokers waited on the chancel-
lor of the exchequer, to request that he
would prevail on the admiralty to direct
cruisers after having examined ac-
cused, not to write the word searched on
their papers, as according to the French
decrees that act was sufficient evidence for
their condemnation at their arriving at a
port under the controul of France. The
chancellor of the exchequer observed that
no such direction should be given by the
admiralty as government had determined
not to relax any of the measures adopted in
retaliation of Bonaparte's decrees.

The following able and comprehensive
statement of facts and arguments, applica-
ble to the question of our contest with
America, was submitted to the serious exami-
nation of our countrymen, and strongly re-
commended to the peculiar attention of mi-
nisters. If they are accessible to reasons
deduced from considerations of justice or
policy, they must be strongly impressed by
this statement.

"The amount of British manufactures
exported annually to the U. S. is estimated
to exceed ten millions sterling, and the de-
mand has been for some time rapidly in-
creasing, to the great advantage of our
manufacturers.

"This increasing demand proceeds from
the following causes.

"The growing population and wealth of
the U. S. creating a great increased con-
sumption, which necessarily requires an
adequate supply; and from the commercial
enterprise of the people of that country,
constantly discovering new and remote
markets for our manufactures imported by
them for exportation, and which thus find
their way into distant channels for con-
sumption, where they were before un-
known, and into the colonies of the ene-
my, to which this country as a belligerent
has no access.

"It is estimated that a sum exceeding 12
millions sterling, is now owing from indi-
viduals in the U. S. to the merchants and man-
ufacturers of the United Kingdom, which
properly there is too much reason to appre-
hend, would for an indefinite time, at least, be
directed from its regular channels, by the ob-
structions which a state of hostility will natu-
rally and inevitably present to its just appre-
ciation in the event of a hostile determination
on the part of the American government.
Such a result it is to be feared, would be pro-
ductive of extensive and general distress in
this country and greatly augment that already
felt in the manufacturing districts in the North
owing to a suspension of the demand for the
American market, following so closely the
privation of the trade with the European con-
tinent.

"Among the many important consequen-
ces of a rupture with the U. S. are disadvan-
tages which would accrue to the commercial
interests at large, from being deprived of
trading through the neutral medium now left
them; and the general inconvenience and par-
tial distress which must be experienced by his
majesty's subjects in the W. India Islands,
in case of such a war taking place. The ad-
vantages should also be considered of pre-
serving the American market open to our
access for timber and naval stores, and also
the benefit which this country might in the
present state of Europe derive from America
as a granary, should a period of scarcity re-
cur, and a good understanding be preserved.
There is great reason to believe, that if the
late Orders of Council are acted upon as they
now stand, without any modification (as they
refer to articles the growth of the U. S.) it will
tend to produce in the minds of the govern-
ment and of the people of the U. States a
feeling of determined hostility to this country
in as much obliging American vessels, laden
wholly with the produce of their soil, to enter
our ports and take out a clearance from
us, will be received as a novel and vexa-
tious interference in the innocent commerce
of an independent and neutral nation; and in
the event of the American government not
being inclined at once to resort to acts of di-
rect hostility (which is most to be apprehend-
ed) it may immediately adopt restrictive com-
mercial regulations in retaliation, which will
in effect be productive of a complete suspen-
sion of all mercantile intercourse between
the two countries, and operate an inconveni-
ence little short of a state of actual warfare."

Morning Chronicle.
The masters of vessels which arrived yes-
terday from the coast of France state, that in
all the small ports, particularly in Normandy,
the French are most actively engaged in build-
ing and fitting out such boats as the flotilla of

Boulogne was composed of. May we hope
that ministers have an eye to these prepara-
tions, and these boats shall not be allowed to
collect at any particular depot for the purpose
of annoying us with the same ease and secu-
rity with which a horde of petty French pri-
vateers are now permitted to come out and
capture our merchant vessels within gun-shot
of our coast.

A memorial to ministers, not for a revival
of the fatal orders of council, but on the ge-
neral distressed state of the trade and manu-
factures of this country, as connected with
the U. S. of America, and on the calamities
that a war with them will infallibly produce,
was prepared, and would have been discussed,
had not the motion for an adjournment been
carried. So far from such a memorial being
deemed indiscreet, some of those who voted
for the adjournment, declared, their motive
was only for a short delay, as within ten days
depending events may make it the duty of
the committee to present such a memorial.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

Ticket No. 6974, was drawn the 36th day
in St. Mary's College Lottery, a prize of
30,000 dollars.

We understand, (says the N. York Mer-
cantile Advertiser) that a vessel has arriv-
ed at Portland in 29 days from S. Andro,
Spain. The French, it is said, have lately
captured an American brig, for a breach
of some part of Napoleon's blockading
decrees, which every occurrence shows are
to be enforced.

Senate of the United States.

MARCH 3.

The senate resumed the consideration
of the application of Mr. Smith's counsel
for further time.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Adams,
the consideration of the report of the select
committee in this case was postponed to the
15th instant and liberty given to Mr.
Smith's counsel to inspect the papers re-
ceived by the senate.

A letter, from which the following is an
extract, has been received by a merchant
in N. York from his correspondent in Li-
verpool, under date of

January 1st.

"The Brutus, Smith, from Boston for
a French port, and the Liberty Hand, from
New York, have put in here, having been
warned by our cruisers not to proceed. It
appears that, owing to circumstances of
wind and weather, their nearest port of
safety was Liverpool; and in coming in
here they are so far correct. It is however
understood that not having accomplished
their voyage, they are not entitled to their
freight; and as no circumstances have
transpired from which, after having put in
to a British port, they could be expected
to be admitted into France, the consignees
to whom the captors have applied are at
present at a loss how to act; and appre-
hend that the only measure which they can
take, without incurring responsibility to
the owners of the cargoes, is to return
to America.

"Wheat, 12s. per 70 lbs. the asking
price; but 11s 9d is hardly to be procured
for the best.
"Potatoes 6s. per cwt. scarce.
"Peas 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. dull.
"Turpentine 20s per cwt.
"Tar 30s per barrel."

TRANSLATION.

Proclamation of the French Commander in
Chief of Portugal.

"The Governor of Paris first aide-de-camp
to his majesty, the emperor and king, ge-
neral in chief, knight of the Great Cross of
the Order of Christ of Portugal.
"Inhabitants of Lisbon,
"My army is about to enter your walls.
We have come to save your harbour and your
Prince from the influence of England.
"This Prince, so respectable for his virtues
has allowed himself to be biased by the ad-
vice of evil men that encompass him, and has
gone to throw himself into the arms of his
enemies.
"They have made him fear for his person-
al safety, to his subjects, he has paid no re-
gard, and your interests have been sacrificed
to the cowardice of a few courtiers.
"Men of Lisbon be at rest in your houses,
stand in no fear either of my army or of me,
we are terrible only to our enemies and the
enemies of virtue.
"The Great NAPOLEON, my master, sends
me to protect you: I will protect you."

"JUNOT"

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the
Revend Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Henry Har-
wood, aged seventy one years, to the amiable
Miss Susan Chandley, aged seventy five, both
of Harford county, Maryland.

London papers of the 9th January, menti-
on that the report of an approaching negoti-
ation with France gains credit daily; that the
ministry had rejected the proffered mediati-
ons of Austria and had offered to treat direct-
ly with Bonaparte. To this proposal, it is
rumored, he has acceded, and transmitted a
blank passport to be filled up with the name
of an envoy who is to proceed to Paris.—
Should this be the case, the surmises which
we have inculcated in this paper for some time
past, will be fully realized. The orders re-
specting American vessels are not of so pe-
remptory a nature as we supposed. They
apply to vessels under particular circumstan-
ces. "Clearances" are granted, as usual, to
such neutrals as choose to proceed to their
"original destination," until security be en-
tered into for the payment of any duties which
parliament may impose upon the cargoes of
such vessels.

A number of merchants waited upon the
chancellor of the exchequer, to request that
he would prevail upon the admiralty to direct
cruisers not to write the word "Searched,"
upon the papers of neutrals, as that act was
sufficient cause for condemnation under the
French decrees. The request was refused.

Bonaparte's arrival in Paris is officially sta-
ted. His speedy return has been attributed
to the proposition for peace, on the part of
England. Talleyrand continues in Holland,
and the object of his visit appears to be of a
pecuniary nature, as he has frequent inter-
views with the money men, and with those
who have the management of the customs.—
In all the small ports, particularly in Nor-
mandy, the French are most actively enga-
ged in building and fitting out such boats as
the flotilla at Boulogne was composed of.

Brazil trade.—Four ships are already pre-
paring at Liverpool, and three at Hull, to car-
ry freight of goods to Brazil. Upwards of 12
are in readiness in the river to depart for the
same destination. Licenses are directed to
be prepared by the privy council, for the trade
to the Brazils, upon the following conditions:
The license is to be endorsed by the Portu-
guese minister in Great Britain, and invoices
of the cargo to be delivered to him. Vessels
are only to proceed to the island of St. Catha-
rine's, to the southward of Rio Janeiro, there
to wait the directions of the Portuguese go-
vernment. No articles are to be allowed
which were not heretofore admitted in Por-
tugal, and they are to pay the same du-
ties.

According to the latest accounts from Hol-
land, a serious difference had arisen between
the French and Russian emperors, respecting
the partition of Turkey, and the conduct ob-
served by the former towards Prussia. Alex-
ander is said to have refused to evacuate Mol-
davia and Wallachia, until the French troops
shall be entirely withdrawn from the Prussian
territories. The emperor of Austria is also
said to have refused to shut the port of
Trieste against the trade of Great Britain.—
These rumors are entitled to very little cred-
it.

The boatswain and agent of the Alexander
transport, have arrived in London, and sent to
the transport board a protest concerning the
loss of that ship and a memorial of the suffer-
ings of part of the crew. Their distresses
were extreme. They were reduced to the
necessity of eating the remains of one of
their comrades, who died of hunger in the
boat, and by this the lives of the remainder
were preserved till they were picked up by
an American.

N. Y. Oracle.

From the United States Gazette.

The following extract of a letter from an offi-
cer at one of our military posts exhibits but
too faithful a picture of the state of the
country generally, at a moment when the
papers of the administration are attempting
to prepare our minds for immediate war—
at a time too when congress are trifling a-
way their time in idle debates, and are even
talking of an adjournment.

28th January, 1808.

MY DEAR SIR,

The shadows, clouds, and darkness that
obscure the political horizon of our be-
loved country, create in this region of it,
doubts and uncertainties little less distress-
ing than what we conceive would be pro-
duced by an actual war. What will be the
issue? What will be our fate? Is the an-
xious inquiry of the unprotected yeomanry
of this frontier. We see (say they) in the
province immediately in our front, a regu-
lar British force, much superior in numbers
to our own. We see exertions making
(and with some success) to arm and to or-
ganize a militia. We see and we hear the
agents of the British government in the In-
dian department rampering with the savage,
to make more horrible the horrors of war—
and should the battle come—what are
the means of resistance? A long extended
line of thinly populated frontier, protected
by a fort situated at an extremity of the
line, whose tottering, mouldering pickets
can scarce withstand the pelting of the
pitiless storm, and whose real defence ex-
ists alone in the zeal and spirit of sixty ef-
fective men. And these aided by (perhaps)
one hundred and fifty militia, without arms,

ammunition or clothing, and clogged by
the weight of their families, are the only re-
sistance to be offered to any predatory ex-
cursions that may (and certainly will, if
means are not taken to prevent it) be made
by the regular or irregulars of the U. C. True,
add they, that we are assured by the citizens
of our interior—that should an incursion
of this kind be made, and ourselves and
families be destroyed by the hatchet of the
flame of the savage—that our names shall
be avenged, and that the retaliation shall
be commensurate with our sufferings. We
are without arms—and without the means
of procuring them. What then is our duty
for this, our poverty—be exposed to the
cutting tomahawk of the savage, and
keenly cutting taunts of civilized friends,
and with meek and lowly spirit patiently
wait the horrors of our fate, when 500 arm-
ed and disciplined men, detached by the
general or state government—would most
effectually impose security, and preserve
to our country, lives devoted to no de-
fence?

All this, say they, and more my friend,
might with truth be added. The situation
of these people is alarming. I am very
anxious to hear of the state of my affirs at
—and the signs of the times increase
my solicitude—Had they been more spi-
ritous, I should have endeavored to have
given my personal attendance. When this
may come is uncertain. At present the
shadow of an idea of absence from my post
cannot possess me.

What few soldiers we have are firm, ze-
alous, and determined; the eagle of their
country hovers over us, and if we must fall,
like him, let us fall SCRATCHING—we can
do no more.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, 3d March, 1808.

ORDERED, That Andrew Jamieson, Guy
Atkinson, and Dennis Ramsay, be appointed
commissioners, to superintend an election to
be held at the council chamber, on Monday
the 14th day of the present month, for the
purpose of electing a member of the common
council for the second ward, in the place of
Cuthbert Powell, elected Mayor.

Test,

JAMES M. M'KEA, c. c.

Madame Du Cherray.

A FRENCH LADY, lately arrived from
Moscow, where she has for several years been
at the head of one of the best academies in
that city, under the immediate protection of
his majesty Alexander the first, emperor of
all the Russias, and under the superintend-
ance of that government—has the honor to
inform the citizens of Alexandria and the pub-
lic in general, that she has rented the house
now occupied by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Wil-
ley, in George-Town, where she intends im-
mediately after the Easter holidays to open
her Academy for the reception of Boarders,
Half Boarders and Day Scholars.—In her
Academy will be taught French and English
grammatically, History, Geography, Mytho-
logy, Writing, Arithmetic, Embroidery, and
all sorts of Needle-work, which form a part
of a young lady's education. The English
will be taught by an English lady, recom-
mended to her by the President of St. Mary's
College, Baltimore. Drawing, Music & Dan-
cing, will also be taught, but will form a par-
ticular charge.

Madame du Cherray invites a kind and ge-
nerous public to grant her a confidence, to the
deserving of which all her efforts will tend.
She has been fortunate enough to succeed in
Russia, as she can prove by a certificate grant-
ed her by the university of Moscow, translat-
ed into English, certified and verified by Mr.
Harris, the American envoy in St. Peters-
burg. All her endeavors will tend to deserve
the esteem and benevolence of those who may
trust her with the education of their young
ladies, and hopes that those endeavors will not
prove fruitless.

March 5;

law6*

The Proprietor of the
Alexandria Daily Advertiser, will
dispose of the Establishment on
moderate terms—there are now
nearly six hundred Subscribers
and the List encreasing.—To a
Person of Industry and Talents
for conducting a Newspaper,
this would be a desirable Situa-
tion. Circumstances beyond his
Controul render it necessary to
make Sale, it will therefore be
sold a great Bargain if applica-
tion be made soon.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS

Choice Jamaica Spirits,

FOR SALE BY

Gallett and Fish

January 11.

The present Sadler and
Harness-maker at Occoquan, being about to
move away, the situation will be vacant. En-
couragement will be given to a man of good
character who will prosecute said business.
N. Ellicott.

February 27.

GREAT BARGAIN.

INTENDING to remove to the state of
Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to
dispose of the following valuable and increas-
ing property upon low terms, which property
I inherited from my ancestors, who have had
a legal title to the same for upwards of one
hundred years.

One tract well known by the name
of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river
between Alexandria and George Town, and
nearly opposite the city of Washington, beau-
tifully situated, containing about Four Hun-
dred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for
three hundred and sixty dollars per annum
with other stipulations contained in the sac-
lease.

One other tract contiguous to the
first, leased to William Fraser for forty dol-
lars per annum, containing about sixty ac-
res.

One other tract containing ten acres
of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill
tract.

One other tract contiguous to the
Abingdon estate, and within two and a half
miles of George Town, containing 725 acres.
The greatest part of this land is heavily cov-
ered with red and white Oak.

A. L. S. O.

Three thousand acres on the Scioto
River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle
George D. Alexander, being one moiety of
the land he was entitled to for his military ser-
vices during the revolutionary war. All the
title papers with the wills under which I am
entitled to the above property, are in the
hands of BALDWIN DANE, Esq. to whom ap-
plication will please to be made for terms &c.
he being legally authorized to contract and
dispose of all the above valuable property, for
which good and satisfactory titles will be giv-
en.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13.

PROSPECTUS

LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF
NORTH AMERICA.
Performed by order of the Government of the
United States.

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.
This work will be prepared by Capt. Meri-
weather Lewis, and will be divided into two
parts, the whole comprised in three volumes,
octavo, the first containing at least seven hun-
dred pages, the second and third from four to
five hundred each, printed on good paper, and
fair type. The several volumes in suc-
cession will be put to press at as early peri-
ods as the avocations of the author will per-
mit him to prepare them for publication.

This distribution of the work has been
made with a view to the accommodation of
every description of readers, and is here of-
fered to the patronage of the public in such
shape, that all persons wishing to become sub-
scribers, may accommodate themselves with
either of the parts, or the entire work, as it
shall be most convenient to themselves.

Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY,
Alexandria.

Detached from this work, there will be pub-
lished

LEWIS AND CLARK'S MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

From longitude 98 west to the Pacific Ocean
and between 36 and 52 north latitude
with extensive Marginal Notes, Dimensi-
ons five feet eight inches by three feet ten
inches.

Embracing all their late discoveries, and
that part of the continent heretofore the least
known. This map will be compiled from the
best maps now extant, as well published as in
manuscript, from the collective information
of the best informed travellers through the
various portions of that region, and corrected
by a series of several hundred celestial obser-
vations, made by Captain Lewis during his
late tour.

For the convenience of subscribers, these
several works will be delivered at the most
respectable commercial towns, and at the seats
of government of the respective states and
territories within the Union: no advance is
required, nor will payment be demanded un-
til such delivery is made.

The price of part the first, in two vols.
will be ten dollars, and that of part the se-
cond, in one volume, eleven dollars, delivered
in boards. Price of the Map, ten dollars.

Any persons who may have subscribed
for these works, to lists which contained no
stipulated prices for the same, and who may
be dissatisfied with the terms now proposed,
are at liberty to withdraw their names from
such lists, at any time prior to the 1st day of
December next.

M. LEWIS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late
firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to
final close, OFFER FOR SALE the follow-
ing

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House
with elegant stores, on the south side
of King, between Fairfax and Royal streets,
lots extending back 175 feet; at present oc-
cupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and
James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is
considered to be amongst the best for business
in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side
of King street, near the corner of King and
Pitt streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt street, ex-
tending back 119 feet, and bounded on the
south by an alley, on which is a shed occupi-
ed by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince street,
between Fairfax and Royal streets, occupied
by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each
side of said house. Their situation for busi-
ness equal to any unimproved property in
town.

That large commodious and brick tavern,
in George Town, with all the buildings and
improvements attached thereto, situated on the
main street leading from the public ferry; oc-
cupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwell-
ing houses, with brick stables and carriage
houses, being part of the six buildings, situ-
ated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of
Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finish-
ed brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jef-
ferson county, late the property of Van Ru-
thorford, with a large garden and the corner
storehouse on same lot, situate near the cen-
tre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements,
a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoi-
ning, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the
property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main
street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a
central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the
above property in Charles Town, application
may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that
place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of
Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, contain-
ing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring
late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract
there are two settlements, and about 60 acres
in cultivation, the rest of the land well tim-
bered; the new turnpike road will pass thro'
a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis
living near the Gum Spring, will show this
to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick
county, about four miles from Winchester
and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes.
For particulars apply to Henry St. George
Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire
county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near
the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by
Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Randolph
county, being part of an old military survey,
on the south side of Glad Creek, considered
to be of excellent quality. This tract is situ-
ated in a thickly settled part of that country,
and contiguous to the main road leading from
Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-
river.

One other tract, named *Regality*, of 20
acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Penn-
sylvania, situated on the Monongahela river,
and binding thereon for 3/4 of a mile, about
one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry,
and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry. A large
proportion is rich bottom land, with a valu-
able orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres
in cultivation. The main road from Union-
town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property
we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on
the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand,
and the residue in three or four equal annual
payments, the purchaser giving bonds with
security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or
more years, adjoining the place where
he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a
complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in
comfortable condition, calculated for a fami-
ly together with between three and four acres
of very rich land. From several years expe-
rience, I can with truth declare, that there
can be no better stand for a blacksmith than
the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek,
December 9. (15.)

M. B. If I don't rent the fine stand,
will give good wages to a young man, or a
man with a family.

FOR SALE.

Spanish HIDES,
White and brown clayed SUGARS in
bags,
Muscovado SUGARS in hds. & bls.
Green COFFEE in bags,
Madeira WINE,
London particular market do. in pipes,
half pipes and qrs casks.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks
Castile SOAP in boxes,
Best Spanish SEGARS,
A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co

Feb. 26.

law 3m.

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.

William Wilson, complainant

against
James Williams, brother and heir
at law, of Thomas Williams,
John Foster and George De-
neale, assignees of Joseph Cary,
a bankrupt, Anne Farrell, wi-
dow and relict of Thomas Far-
rell, John Farrell, heir of Tho-
mas Farrell, deceased, and
John M'iver, assignee of Jas.
Gillies, a bankrupt, defendants.

The defendant James Willi-
ams not having entered his appearance and
given security according to the rules of this
court, and it appearing to the satisfaction
of the court, that he is not an inhabitant
of this district, on motion of the complainant
by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said
defendant do appear here on the first day of
July term next, and answer the complain-
ant's bill, and that a copy of this order be
forthwith inserted in one of the public
newspapers published in this county for
two months successively, and that another
copy be posted at the front door of the
court house of the said county.

A copy. Teste,

G. Deneale, c. c.

February 16.

law 2m

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.

James M'Gaire, James Sheber,
Adam Lynn, Phineas Janney
and George Greenhow, com-
plainants.

against
Robert B. Jameson, Samuel B.
Lamour and Margaret James-
on, defendants.

The said defendant Margaret
Jameson not having entered her appear-
ance and given security according to the
rules of this court, & it appearing to the sa-
tisfaction of the court that she is not an inha-
bitant of this district on motion of the com-
plainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that
the said defendant do appear here on the 1st
day of July term next, and answer the com-
plainants bill, and that a copy of this order
be forthwith inserted in one of the public
newspapers published in this county for
two months successively, and that another
copy be posted at the front door of the
court house of the said county.

A copy. Teste,

G. Deneale, c. c.

February 16.

law 2m

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.

Ferdinand Marsteller and John
Young, complainants.

against
Lewis Summers and Joseph H.
Mandeville, defendants.

The Defendant Lewis Sum-
mers not having entered his appearance &
given security according to the act of as-
sembly and the rules of this court, and it
appearing to the satisfaction of the court
upon affidavit that the said defendant Lew-
is Summers is not an inhabitant of this dis-
trict, on motion of the said complainants
by their counsel, it is ordered, That the
said defendant Lewis Summers, do appear
here on the first day of July term next, and
enter his appearance to the suit and give
security for performing the decrees of the
court; and that the other defendant Joseph
H. Mandeville, do not pay away, convey,
or secrete, the debts by him owing to or
the estate and effects in his hands belong-
ing to the said absent defendant Lewis
Summers, until the further order or de-
cree of the court; and that a copy of this
order be forthwith published for 2 months
successively in the public newspaper
published in this county, and that another
copy be posted at the front door of the
court house of said county.

A copy. Teste,

G. Deneale c. c.

Feb. 16.

law 2m.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA.

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI-
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases
one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

TEAS

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Leaf and lump-sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-
timore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff
in bottles and bladders.
Macocha and rapeo do.
Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento;
to; pepper; ginger, rase and ground; Cap-
sane peppers; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;
London and Philadelphia mustard; basket
salt; starch; fig blue; flout indigo; Ger-
man and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder;
copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk;
pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;
trigees; Bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;
gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpow-
der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Bri-
tish battle powder] from F to treble sealed
chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun-raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-
monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one
dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and
chovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable
or the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities,

Leaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,
Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New
England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,
Cayenne and black pepper, rase and ground,
Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl bar-
ley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dip and
permaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flout
indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone,
spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best
English and country made gunpowder, segars
and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes
in boxes,
London mustard, warranted of a superi-
or quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper,
demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every arti-
cle in his line—the whole of which has been
selected with care, and will be disposed of at
the very lowest terms.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VIII.

Sales at

On every Tuesday

At the Vendue Store

A Variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which

the bills of the day—

which are on limita-

tion are established

and purchased

and prices.

P. G.

A middle aged wo-

maning a house. To one

of the wages will be giv-

ter. S. p. 9.

PRO-

CUT AND

PROFILE

DONE IN GOLD

NEXT door to M

Queen Tavern.

January 13.

HEMP I

I HAVE on hand,

city CLEAN CO

to sell for cash, or on

Bl

December 30.

TEA

Choice Cog

3 hds. West-I

10 qr. casks L. A.

16 casks Rice,

195 Shares Mariu

For Sale by

November 19.

RAILS

The Subscr

chase about two the

RAILS, to be deliver

ron.

Jan. 15.

TO